

Date: Tue, 11 Jan 94 10:39:45 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #23
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 11 Jan 94 Volume 94 : Issue 23

Today's Topics:

 Bay Area Hamfests
 BRAIN CANCER, LEUKEMIA FROM HAM RADIO (2 msgs)
 Contest Logger
 Fm Broadcast
 GB2ATG News Bulletins
 How does it work?
 I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
 Log Periodics and DXing
 QSL routes
 Repeater database?
 VHF - UHF mobile antenna for scanner

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 23:41:10 GMT
From: amd!netcomsv!netcomsv!netcom.com!n1gak@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Bay Area Hamfests
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CJFE1x.JsD@usenet.ucs.indiana.edu>, djadams@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
(david jerome adams) writes:

>
> Greetings! A new job is causing me to relocate to Mountain View, CA and
> I was wondering if anyone could give me a list of any upcoming Hamfests
> in the Bay Area....Thanx.
>

> 73 de Dave, N9UXU

You've died & gone to heaven, Dave! Lots of great surplus shops and two of the best regular hamfests I know of ... Once a month on the first Sunday, out at Las Positas Community College in Livermore is a swap sponsored by the LARK (livermore Amateur Radio Klub). It's year round rain/shine and more popular during the winter months.

Date: 10 Jan 1994 21:39:38 GMT
From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!casbah.acns.nwu.edu!lapin@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: BRAIN CANCER, LEUKEMIA FROM HAM RADIO
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CJFF8p.56v@spk.hp.com>, Marc DePaul <depaul@spk.hp.com> wrote:
>Hello.

>
>If this has been discussed before, I'm sorry, I haven't seen it.

>
>
>The ARRL handbook mentions that we should keep the face of an amp
>at least 24 " from our body, etc. Rigs, power supplies, antenna tuners,
>and antennas are also hazardous to our health when set too close to our
>body.

>
>So now my amp is approx 4 feet from me, and my open wire antenna tuner
>is now 7 feet from me. I'm also about 2 feet from the face of the rig.
>I'm hoping that will do the trick to be immune from cancer...

>
>They mention that attic antennas are a no-no, and it appears mobiling
>douses your body with an rf field big time.
>
>There is statistically significant cancer rates above the non-electronic
>population.

Statistics are funny things. If you take the often quoted Milham article entitled: "Increased Mortality in Amateur Radio Operators Due to Lymphatic and Hematopoietic Malignancies", the statistics show a slight increase in the incidence of leukemia amongst hams in Washington State and California over a 5 year period (36 deaths compared to an expected value of 29, corresponding to a death rate for hams of 7.1 per 100,000 vs. the normal population rate of 6.7 per 100,000). Pretty convincing?

Now look at deaths from all causes and find that hams had 2,485 compared to an expected number of deaths of 3,479. Does this mean that if you are a ham you have less chance of dying than others?

The data were suspect as well. The list of dead hams came from the Silent Keys announcements in QST. Other ham data came from the FCC database. There was no indication of operating habits (if at all), homebrewer vs appliance operator, length of time as a ham, sex of the operator (he eliminated female names manually), or other mitigating factors, except he did get occupation from the death certificates (31% had electrically related jobs).

The bottom line is that I put little stock in this study. The numbers are too small and the data are too incomplete.

>What I want to hear out there is anyone who has done, or is knowledgeable
>of work done in this field...Let us know.

I am a professor of biomedical engineering and neurology. I study brain tumors (mainly curing them, not causing them) but I am embarking on a study with rats to see how their tumor growth is affected by rf.

>Regards,
>
>Marc

Greg Lapin KD9AZ

Date: Tue, 11 Jan 1994 11:58:00 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
news.kei.com!ub!acsu.buffalo.edu!ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu!oopdavid@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: BRAIN CANCER, LEUKEMIA FROM HAM RADIO
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2gs839\$9k4@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>, irvine@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu (Brent Irvine) writes...

>In article <CJFF8p.56v@spk.hp.com> depaul@spk.hp.com (Marc DePaul) writes:

>>

>>The ARRL handbook mentions that we should keep the face of an amp
>>at least 24 " from our body, etc. Rigs, power supplies, antenna tuners,
>>and antennas are also hazardous to our health when set too close to our
>>body.

>

The point of this recommendation was to minimize the 60 Hz exposure from this equipment. Since it falls off rapidly from the source.

>It might be hazardous because of RF burns: if you stand too close
>to an emitting radar dish or high power antenna array you will get
>burns on your body. Lower power WILL heat your tissues a bit, though

>any claims of cancer are unsubstantiated and are probably bogus.

>

Bogus, hum. I suggest you review your course work regarding cellular membrane theory and cancer promotion. Pay particular attention to the information on soliton formation.

>>So now my amp is approx 4 feet from me, and my open wire antenna tuner
>>is now 7 feet from me. I'm also about 2 feet from the face of the rig.
>>I'm hoping that will do the trick to be immune from cancer...

>

>Well your tissues will probably be unheated (below the background
>level anyway...

>

>>They mention that attic antennas are a no-no, and it appears mobiling
>>douses your body with an rf field big time.

>

No question about RF and mobiling signals. Would you put an attic antenna next to you and not worry just a little? If not you, how about your wife. Maybe you would worry about your children?

>It would depend on how your house is shielded. If you were to put a
>layer of chicken wire between your antenna and next floor down, ground
>it, your house should be safe.

>

I do not know where you are getting this type of thinking, but in spite of shielding, once you are in the near field of an antenna there is not much you can do about exposure. I tell you what, why don't you wrap your house with chicken wire and when you are ready, I'll come out and measure the RF???

>If you have a car with a metal roof, placing the antenna in the middle
>of it will keep the RF out of your vehicle pretty effectively. Also
>I think the highest mobile wattage is less than 100 watts, no?

>If you obey the reg that says you should communicate at the minimum
>wattage necessary you will probably operate at well below that figure.

>

>Assuming that it could actually cause cancer...

>

>>There is statistically significant cancer rates above the non-electronic
>>population.

>

>Depends on how the data was calculated. Perhaps the HAM community
>is significantly older than the population at large, perhaps if
>there is genetic propensity to be a HAM there will also be a
>genetic propensity for cancer.

>

>The answer is that there is no real knowledge of this. This whole

>thing came about because of the 'power line' scares of the late 80's
>and the lady's claim that using a mototrola portable phone gave her
>brain cancer (despite the prevalnece of cancer deaths in her family)>
>

There are currently a series of prospective and retrospective
articles appearing in the literature which point to the likely
relationship between some forms of cancer in children and proximity
to power lines. This is no scare tactic, I assure you.

>There might be a corollation, but that does not prove causation!

>

>>What I want to hear out there is anyone who has done, or is knowledgeable
>>of work done in this field...Let us know.

>

>I am currently studying Electromagnetics for a graduate degree.

>

Actually, I co-authored the section in the ARRL handbook on the
RF safety things. It was written and reviewed by several of the
most respected scientists in the country who also just happen
to be hams. The comments I have reviewed here are typical of
the general misunderstanding and ignorance on behalf of general
ham population. May I suggest a more thoughtful approach to posting
comments on this forum. I am tired of seeing it. Dave.

>--

>Brent Irvine callsign: n0rzu These personal opinions can
> internet: b-irvine@uiuc.edu be yours for a modest licensing
> aol: bearking@aol.com fee of \$50.00

Date: 10 Jan 94 23:34:15 CST
From: tulane!agwbbs!Angelo_Glorioso_Iii@ames.arpa
Subject: Contest Logger
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi All,

I am looking for a Contest logger that will support ARRL format for
electronic filing for ARRL RTTY ROUND-UP contest. If you know of one,
please let me know where I can ftp it??

Thanks

-- Via DLG Pro v0.995

Internet:angelo_glorioso_III@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US
Usenet:rex!agwbbs!angelo_glorioso_III
Packet:N5UXT @ N5UXT.#NOLA.LA.USA.NA
Tcp/ip:N5UXT.AMPR.ORG [44.108.2.13]

Date: 11 Jan 94 15:19:00 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Fm Broadcast
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2d31e75a-5415rec.radio.amateur.misc@vpnet.chi.il.us>
akcs.marz@vpnet.chi.il.us (chris andersen) writes:
>Is it possible for a person with ham or modified ham set up to broadcast
>on the 88-108 Mhz area???

Sure it's *possible*, illegal as hell though, and the narrow band FM
used by ham rigs wouldn't sound very good on the wide band FM receivers
of broadcast listeners.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: 11 Jan 94 16:28:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: GB2ATG News Bulletins
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am responsible for posting the BARTG (British Amateur Radio Teledata Group)
news (GB2ATG), each month, to the following news groups:

rec.radio.amateur.misc
uk.radio.amateur
rec.radio.info

Thanks to the assistance of Mark Salyzyn/VE6MGS.

If anyone is unable to receive this via one of these newsgroups and would like
to get a copy, then please mail me at the address below. Please use the same
address if you would like further information about BARTG, or have any news,

relating to any data mode, for distribution within the news bulletin.

73,

Iain.

```
*****
Iain Kendall          email:- iain@university-of-humberside.ac.uk
Network Controller    Phone:- +44 482 440550 xtn 4237
University of Humberside Fax :- +44 482 440279
Hull, England.        Ham :- G6ARO
*****
```

Disclaimer:- These are my own personal views, NOT those of anyone else

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*****
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Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 20:26:36 GMT

From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!news.moneng.mei.com!uwm.edu!fnnews.fnal.gov!att-in!att-out!cbfsb!cbnews!cbnewst!cbnewsm!gdo%aloft.att.com@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: How does it work?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Jan6.221522.1@wsub.ctstateu.edu>, downing001@wsub.ctstateu.edu writes:

|> In article <2gha6\$rrj3@news.tamu.edu>, furuta@cs.tamu.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:

|> On a semi-related topic, I am curious about the card-key system that our workplace has recently installed. The trade name is CardKey, and the supplier told our executive that it was the "latest state-of-the-art" equipment.

|>

|> The cards do not need to be passed through a reader, just within 6 inches of the box on the wall. The system records the time, date, door, and the serial number of the card (read employee.)

|>

|> I am curious how this technology works if anybody out there in cyber-space would like to share this info. Perhaps I am being paranoid, but I also suspect that the device can read a card much farther away, i.e., it could track an employee's movements even if the employee did not use it to operate the door. Does anybody want to comment on this?

I don't know about the CD/tape security stickers, but I do know something about the card reader gizmos.

The card itself is a thin printed circuit board with thin surface mount components. It also has a coil of wire which is the secret to it's power source. The circuit is some sorta ultra-low-power RF transmitter with a unique serial number programmed into it. The box on the wall by the door

emits a magnet field which induces power into the card via inductive coupling. Once the card has sufficient juice from the coil, it transmits a signal to the receiver, also in the wall box. The signal is digitally encoded with the unique serial number.

The rest is easy. The receiver sends the serial number to the system's CPU where it looks up the number in it's "database". If you fit all the criteria for access at that time, bingo, you're in.

I hope that helps. I also hope someone has the CD/tape sticker answer. I have some theories, but I'd like to see someone else verify them before I go sticking my foot in my mouth.

73 de Glenn

--

Glenn D. O'Donnell, N3BDA	Internet: gdo@aloft.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories	Amateur Radio: n3bda@n3dpu.#epa.pa.usa.na
Allentown, PA	Home QTH: Palmerton, PA (Grid FN20eu)

Date: 10 Jan 94 12:59:15 CST
From: timbuk.cray.com!walter.cray.com!sedist!jwl@uunet.uu.net
Subject: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I just wrote a program, actually modified SimpTerm to handle two windows. It isn't very well debugged yet, but if you want to try a copy I'll be happy to try to get it to you. I uses a split screen that you can make as large or as small as you want. There is a hot key that will let you toggle back and forth and there is a key that will zoom the screen up to full size and back. There isn't any terminal emulation. I'm working on that. Interested? Only works on com1 and com2 right now, but that is easily modified.

Jim.

--

Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GV0
Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@sedist.cray.com
Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

Date: 11 Jan 94 14:25:36 GMT

From: ogicse!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Log Periodics and DXing
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Jan10.172952.17636@worldbank.org> dearnshaw@worldbank.org (Darrell Earnshaw) writes:

>I'm curious. Does anyone have any experience with HF (20 meters and above) Log
>Periodic antennas? I'd be particularly interested in learning how they compare
>with the TH-7DXX/KT34XA class of antenna.

>

>(I'm moving house, and considering a LP to replace my venerable TH-7. I've been
>kicking around the idea of a L.P, to get WARC band coverage. However, if the
>performance is such that my TH-7, or a TH-11, will outperform them for DXing
>and contesting, then I may reconsider.)

>

>Opinions/Comments ?

Reconsider. I don't know of any off the shelf LPs that will match your current antennas. HyGain made some special ones for the military that would be a match for your current antennas, but they were huge. In general, an LP must be *much* larger than an optimized yagi for a given frequency to have equivalent performance.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 11 Jan 1994 02:20:51 GMT

From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!
gerald@cc.utexas.edu!astro.as.utexas.edu!oo7@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: QSL routes

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ATKINS_K%athena@leia.polaroid.COM says:

(in reply to the original poster)

>>PZ1DYX No listing given. Suggest recheck callsign as most of
the call signs were only 2 X 2 calls.

Let me guess that this was a cw contact, and that the op was PZ1DY,
who is quite active, and who was sending "thank you" = "TU" = "X"
if you run the T and the U together, as many do. If so, try Box
2288, Paramaribo. If it was a 'phone QSO - well, forget you ever

read this.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 19:12:11 +0000
From: library.ucla.edu!agate!doc.ic.ac.uk!uknet!dis.demon.co.uk!
llondel.demon.co.uk!dave@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Repeater database?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <758146875snz@g8sjp.demon.co.uk> Ip@g8sjp.demon.co.uk writes:
>In article <758152694snx@llondel.demon.co.uk> dave@llondel.demon.co.uk writes:
>

>>There have been several cases of remote-site amateur gear being
>>stolen/vandalised in the UK. The first recorded case was the West London
>>repeater some time ago, which vanished without trace until (several years
>>later) they drained the water tower on which the repeater had been sited....
>>it was inside. A few packet nodes have been vandalised in the last year or
>>so, and the Guildford voice repeater was stolen last month.

>>

>

>Dave,

>

>I'd be interested in knowing which repeater this actually refers to, since
>the West London repeaters have always been sited on a hospital!

>

The water tower was on top of of the hospital as far as I know. Perhaps 'tower'
was the wrong word and 'tank' might have been better. You obviously know more
about London repeaters than I do - I generally avoid them like the plague as
far as operating goes (it helps that I normally live out of RF range.....)

Anyway, how did this get into this thread? Anyone elsed mystified, look
elsewhere and you will find the original I sent :-)

Dave

--

* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *

Date: 11 Jan 94 14:19:04 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: VHF - UHF mobile antenna for scanner
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <thweatt.758211791@mustang18> thweatt@rtsg.mot.com (John A. Thweatt) writes:

>
>I am looking for an excellent scanner antenna which will cover 30MHz to
>1 GHz for my ICOM-R100. I would like to use this antenna to listen to
>Police, fire, weather, aircraft, mall security, etc..... Does anyone
>know off what "GREAT" all coverage antennas I could look for and what
>frequency range are they speced at and what frequency ranges they really
>cover good?... I really only want one antenna (I should be able to broadcast
>from on 2M and 70cm also, for future upgrades) and it shouldn't be to obtrusive
>to mount on the top of my truck.

The only antenna that will cover from 30-1000 MHz is a discone, and that has 0db gain, and certainly wouldn't be unobtrusive on the top of your truck. :-) It would work for 2 meters and 70 cm transmit though. Lots of people use them as base antennas. Radio Shack sells one, as does Icom, though the RS one doesn't have the whip to extend the coverage down to 30 MHz, you can add one, and it's *lots* cheaper than the Icom antenna. It's construction is fairly sturdy too.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: (null)
From: (null)
Scott

P.S. Look me up when you get here -- I monitor 145.23- (100Hz PL)

Date: 11 Jan 94 14:14:28 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Jan7.140535.5582@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>,
<1994Jan8.145408.11446@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
<1994Jan10.152705.13195@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: Ramsey kits not too good -- what about Down East Microwave?

In article <1994Jan10.152705.13195@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu> lkollar@nyx10.cs.du.edu
(Larry Kollar) writes:

>
>By "dead bug style," do you mean surface-mount parts? I can't imagine
>a 2304 MHz assembly working with "traditional" dead-bug construction....

No, I mean traditional leaded parts suspended by the leads of other parts.
That's for the L0 of the 902 transverter, not the 2304. The actual 902 part
of the transverter is true surface mount using MMICs and DBMs.

>> Ramsey has greatly improved
>>their 2 meter and 70 cm transceivers from the original models, but they
>>aren't bargains. Converting commercial surplus will still give you a better
>>radio for less money.
>
>When did the new & improved kits come out? Also, how much effort is it
>to make commercial surplus frequency-agile?

They made running changes to the design and documentation. The kits made
after mid-93 should have the changes. They still aren't great, but some
of the worst problems were addressed. As to commercial equipment, most
of the older stuff had 8 frequency decks available, and the newer programmable
units can have up to 16 channels preset. Few people really need more
frequency agility than that. I don't think I have as many as 16 frequencies
programmed into any of my radios, and some of them have 100 memories.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 6 Jan 94 15:53:12 GMT
From: ddsww1!indep1!clifto@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2g4bc8\$aew@crl.crl.com>, <1994Jan05.065815.24300@wattres.sj.ca.us>,

<1994Jan5.125300.21517@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Subject : Re: Repeater database?

In article <1994Jan5.125300.21517@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu> jmaynard@nyx10.cs.du.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

>It's real simple: lat/lon/haat information is enough to walk up to the tower
>or building the repeater is on, and therefore enough to get the repeater
>stolen, or for someone to talk to the site owner and get the repeater kicked
>off of the site. Sites are very, very hard to get unless you're willing to pay

Giving lat/long without HAAT in degrees and minutes (without seconds) would enable travelers to use the information while not allowing thieves/vandals/disgruntled persons from causing trouble; degrees and minutes are just enough to locate something within an area somewhat over a square mile, useful for those with good intent and as useless as the current repeater directories for those with malicious intent. (A minute of latitude is about 6080 feet and change; slightly less, I think, for a minute of longitude.) I don't know about you, but I would find it no easier to precisely locate a repeater by lat/long than by approximate town; a traveler would, however, find it easier to locate nearby repeaters.

You mention Texas; I pulled out the repeater directory and the atlas and looked for the first two repeaters in "North Texas", in Alto and Archer City. They're about 240 air miles apart. If I'd just passed out of range of the Texarkana repeater(s), I'm sure I couldn't hit either one from my car. If I had lat/long info, though, I could bypass them quickly and find a repeater I _could_ hit (or know there were no likely candidates) without an extensive map search. But I'd bet a vandal wouldn't find it difficult to locate the repeater in Archer City quickly, even without lat/long to help.

HAAT, on the other hand, provides clues that might be better left unpublished...

--

```
+-----+
|  Cliff Sharp  |          clifto@indep1.chi.il.us          |
|   WA9PDM     |          clifto@indep1.UUCP never works   |
+-----+
```

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #23

